AUGUST. 1781. THE NUMB. 2671.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1781.

Imported in the Franklin, and other vessels from Europe, and arrived by land from Boston, a large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING WHEEL, on the corner of Market and Third-streets, viz.

SCARLET superfine broad cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, superfine broad cloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured second cloths.
Grey and brown, strong English knaps.
London brown, buff, scarlet, white and striped cassimers.
London brown, striped, purple, and a variety of forest cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white plush.
Green, scarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine plush, fashionably ribbed.
A great variety of spotted, brown, claret coloured and black velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple corduroys.
Grey, white and striped coatings.
Black everlastings.
Serge denims.
Serge dejean.
Prunellas.
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain worsteds, suitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of silk jacket and breeches patterns.
Corded dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embossed serges.
Embossed flannels.
Minorca serges.
White flannels.
Corded, plain and spotted callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown baizes.
White swanskin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worsted, cotton and silk hose of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured crapes.
A beautiful assortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marseilles quilting.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable and clouded mantuas, of different patterns.
White, blue, black garnet, crimson, pink and striped sattins.
Black, white and blue half sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink and black modes.
Dove coloured paduasoys.
A few pieces of beautiful brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white and crimson ell wide persians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimson tarsnets.
An elegant assortment of the most fashionable silk gauzes, kentings and catgut.
Muslins tamboured.
Elegant ditto ditto aprons.
Skilleting and cap wire.

Large fine blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8ths bed ticks of the best quality.
6-qrs. yard 3-8ths, yard wide, and 7-8ths cotton checks.
Black and scarlet princes stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown, and spotted jeans.
Table cloths and towelling diaper.
Damascus.
Blue, white and green, India taffeties.
7-8ths and yard wide ticklenburg.
Sail duck.
Mens, womens and childrens English leather shoes.
Ladies stuff ditto.
A large assortment of fine thread lace, edgings and trolly.
Silk stockings, gloves and mits.
Purple gloves and mits.
Coarse and fine cambricks and lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany handkerchiefs.
Irish, Dutch and French linens.
Bag holland.
Broad and narrow Russia sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown sheeting.
Flowered and milnet lawns.
Milnet lawn handkerchiefs.
Sewing silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineness.
Long lawn.
Plain and striped muslins, coarse and fine.
Twist of different colours.
Mens coarse hose and mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian poplins, &c.
Plated and gilded buttons.
Whitechapel and common English needles.
12 and 14 oz. sadlers tacks.
Pound pins.
Silver locket buttons of various patterns.
Ink pots.
Hanover laces.
Tapes.
Razors of the first quality, in cases with straps, &c.
Watch chrystals and springs.
Black and white narrow and broad lace.
Bengalls and ginghams.
An assortment of ribbands.
Pots.
Iron skillets.
Copper coffee pots and skillets.
Brass candlesticks.
Cast boxes.
Window weights.
Bake stones, &c.

ALSO,

Cinnamon, raisins in jars, philberts and almonds by the bag.
Some hogsheads of extraordinary indigo, with numberless other articles too tedious to mention.

J. KEAN returns his most grateful Thanks to those who have generously favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to assure them it will be his constant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

WANTED,

A LAD of about twelve or thirteen years of age, as an APPRENTICE, to learn the

PAPER-MAKING BUSINESS;

Such a one may hear of a place by applying to JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-House, Philadelphia; or of MORRIS TRUMAN, at their Paper-Mill, at Darby. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Woman, about 19 years of age, with a young child; sold for no fault, only on account of her breeding. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, in North-Millford hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland,

¶ GEORGE ALEXANDER.

Head of Chester, Maryland, Aug. 2, 1781.

One Hundred Spanish milled Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber, on the 31st of July last betwen the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, at the east end of Mr. Ramsey's mill-dam, on the Head of Bohemia, in Cæcil county, Maryland, was overtaken and attacked by two men on horses, with great-coats on, and the capes wrapped round their faces; one of which presented a horse pistol to my breast, at which time the other seized my horse's bridle reins. The one with the presented pistol demanded my money; I asked him if he meant to take that he never intended to make any restitution for, on which the man at my horse's head came up into my carriage, and put his hand into my pockets and took out Thirty-Six Half Johannesses, Ten Doubloons, and Nine Spanish milled Dollars. It is expected that all Innkeepers and others will apprehend all suspicious persons that may have such described money. Whoever apprehends and secures the above Robbers, or either of them, so that they be brought to justice and the money returned, shall receive the above reward of JOHN RAWLINGS.

New-Castle county, St. George's, August 5, 1781.

WHEREAS ALEXANDER PORTER, of Paxton township, Lancaster county, did, on the 19th of June, 1780, obtain of me the subscriber, a Note of Hand for Fifteen Pounds in specie, payable in one year from the date of said note, in consideration of some lands bought of him; and as said Porter did then give me his bond for a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to support the title and quality of said land, agreeable to the description then given before sponsible men, before signing said note; but finding both impossible for him to do, this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay said 15l. but on the contrary, if said Porter does not come in six weeks from this date and give up the note, and restore me the other property or the value thereof, he then received of me, I am determined to give his bond to an Attorney at the expiration of that time, in order to compel him to the same, and by the rigour of our good laws, make an example of such impoiture.

Also, ANDREW MORELAND, of Lancaster county, did, on the 17th of December, 1780, obtain a Note of Hand of me for Sixty Pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, payable in two months from the date thereof; and as I have paid to himself, and sundry others by his order, the principal part of said note, which said Moreland now disputes, and has proposed assigning said note for the nominal sum; this is to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof remaining, till I have my account proven and adjusted. Signed, time and place above.

¶ WILLIAM SHIELDS.

Twenty Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Cæcil county, in the State of Maryland, a Negroe man, named WILL, about 30 years of age, he is a small fellow, only his legs, which are large to the size of his body, is a tanner by trade; had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old kersey jacket, tow shirt and trowsers, a red cloth coat, striped silk jacket, a pair of white linen breeches, thread stockings, a pair of half-worn shoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN STOCKTON.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, out of the subscriber's pasture, in Pennsbury, Chester county, on the night of the 7th instant, A Black MARE, 5 years old last spring, bald face, one wall eye, both hind feet white, trots and carries lofty, better than 15 hands high. Whoever secures the mare so that the owner gets her again, shall have FOUR HARD DOLLARS REWARD, and if the thief likewise, so that he may be convicted, shall have ONE HALF JOHANNES on conviction, paid by

¶ JOSEPH TEMPLE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, the 26th day of the 7th month, 1781, a stray MARE, of a grey colour, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, and in good order. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN CONARD.

Continuation of Letters found on board the British Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

Duplicate No. 6.

SIR, *Whitehall, 28th Feb. 1781.*

I RECEIVED your several letters, numbered from one to six, by different conveyances; but had no opportunity of writing to you since the first of them came to hand, until now, by the way of Halifax.

It must have given you great pleasure to find the colony had encreased so considerably during your absence, and I hope it will continue to flourish and its numbers augment by the natural increase and longevity of its inhabitants, and the accession of new settlers from the revolted provinces, but I must not encourage you to expect that any measure for inviting emigrants from the British dominions in Europe will meet with contenance here; this country and Ireland being too much exhausted to admit of sparing any of their inhabitants to people distant territories.*

The name of New-Ireland you proposed giving the island has already been appropriated to another country; but as you state many inconveniences to have arisen to the inhabitants from its present name, I see no objection to your changing it from St. John's to New-Guernsey or New-Anglesea, which will distinguish it effectually from all other British provinces. It was with no small degree of astonishment, that I perceived the expence of the garrison stated in your estimate to amount to eleven thousand pounds per annum; for I never intended that a detachment of more than 100 men, commanded by a Captain, should have been stationed there; nor can I conceive by what accident the garrison has been composed of six companies; and you judge very rightly, in supposing such a force will not be continued upon the island. Your proposal to Brigadier General Maclean, of augmenting Mr. Calbeck's independant company to 100, and withdrawing the other five, I think very judicious, and I have written to Sir Henry Clinton and General Maclean, to carry it into effect.

Nothing can be more absurd than the erecting works of great extent, where there is only a small force to defend them; and I lament that so much of the public money should be wasted through the want of discretion in the Engineer, and I have directed the Board of Ordnance to order him to desist from his great and expensive constructions, and to put up a block-house, and quit the island immediately.

By Messieurs Watson and Rashleigh's ships, which carry this, 300 stand of arms, and a proportion of ammunition, are sent to the care of Brigadier General Maclean at Halifax, to be forwarded to you in the vessels which come to bring away the five companies, as a present from his Majesty to the militia of St. John's.

The opening easy communications throughout the island, by military roads, is a measure which requires more consideration than you appear to have given it; for at the same time it would enable the militia more readily to assemble, it would afford an enemy the means of penetrating into the island from every quarter, destroying the settlements and attacking the capital on all sides, and by ways they were not expected to come. In the present weak state of the island, the want of good and open roads may be considered as a great security to the settlements; and the inhabitants, from their knowledge of the country, will always find means of getting to the capital, or principal parts, before an enemy can make a serious attack, and the garrison and militia of the neighbourhood will be sufficient to repel any predatory one, especially when the enemy is prevented from coming other ways than by sea. As the island increases in popularity and the settlements extend, communications will of course be opened, and if the danger of predatory attacks from an enemy is thereby encreased, the force, to resist them will be proportionably augmented, and the mischief and advantage balance each other in that respect.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) GEO. GERMAINE.

Governor Patterson.

* *This is a different language from that held out to entice men to enlist in their service in Great-Britain and Ireland.—All the new raised troops were assured they should become settlers immediately, and the farce was carried so far as to permit their families to embark with them for America.—Mutiny and desertion have been often the consequences of this deception; witness the one at Dorchester, mentioned in General Green's letter, among the troops lately arrived at Charlestown from Ireland.—These deluded people may judge from this letter of the Minden Hero, what faith is to be placed in assurances of British Ministers.*

MEN in desperate circumstances will embrace the most trifling objects, and frequently contemplate as realities mere potential existences. Plunged into difficulties of the most serious magnitude by their own folly or wickedness, and feeling an impotency in extricating themselves, they fix upon the assistance of others as an eligible boon; and anticipating with rapture the happy effects of such an acquisition, substitute their wishes for facts, and having effectually deceived themselves, impose a fatal delusion upon others equally interested. Thus it happened with the phantastic Sir Henry Clinton, when he informed Lord George Germaine that the people of Vermont had returned to their allegiance to the King his master. As the British ministry were well versed in the acts of bribery

and corruption, they attempted, through General Haldiman, Governor of Canada, to seduce those people from their warm attachment to the best of causes, and engage them in their nefarious schemes. Unfortunate for these fugitious violators of the most sacred ties, the government of Vermont despised their base insidious attempts, and sent the original letters received from General Haldiman to the United States in Congress assembled, for their information. This Mr. Rivington can testify, as the letters were intercepted and carried into New-York. The Legislature of Vermont in June last appointed three gentlemen with full powers of adding that State to the general union, and of taking their seats in Congress accordingly. Those gentlemen are now in the city of Philadelphia upon that important business. This shews how false and absurd the British accounts are, when they have objects of consequence in view. Their deceptions may afford them temporary advantages in some parts of Europe; but detection will ever make them appear as contemptible as they are base and ungenerous. Tories cry out, if the late publications of intercepted letters are genuine, their eyes are at last opened, and they no longer doubt the establishment of American independence; but they still think they are mere political manœuvres.—Should any honest man wish to ascertain the fact, he may satisfy himself by applying to the Office of the Secretary of Congress, where he may see the original letters.

Hague (Holland) May 9. The Danish Ambassador has presented a memorial to their High Mightinesses, in which he declares in the name of the King his master, that in conformity to a declaration of the Court of England made to the three Northern Courts, no ships of the Belligerent powers will be permitted to commit hostilities in the Baltic.

L O N D O N.

May 15. Yesterday morning died Lieutenant-General William Amherst, Adjutant General of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 32d regiment of foot, and Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, May 8.

"Last Saturday arrived an express from Vienna, with orders to augment the regiments of the Low Countries one fourth their number with all possible expedition. The Emperor has certainly some great stroke in contemplation, and the King of Prussia, whose decline is manifest, will not, it is thought, be able to oppose him with his former ability."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 13.

"This morning arrived the Alexander privateer, belonging to this port, and has brought in with her a large ship from St. Eustatius, which she retook from the French, within about 30 leagues west of Scilly. Two men of war here are getting ready to sail to Ireland, to convoy the Charlestown fleet to England."

May 19. Thursday night and yesterday morning the press was so very hot, that every ship in the river was stripped of seamen, without any regard being paid to protections.

Orders are given for no more protections to be granted, until his Majesty's ships, now ready for sea, are fully manned.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 24.

"It is reported, that a courier, who lately arrived from Florence, has brought with him dispatches from the Court of Spain, relative to a peace. Sir Robert Murray Keith, envoy extraordinary from the Court of London, has been very busily employed in finding a proper house for Sir Joseph Yorke, and has, with great difficulty, executed his commission, the rents of houses having risen to such an exorbitant price. He has been offered a house of no great appearance, for which they ask him 1000 guineas per ann. The cause of this extravagant rise in the price of house rent, is an opinion which prevails, that a Congress will soon be held in this capital."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 5.

"What was apprehended relative to the herring fishery has actually happened, government having forbid that fishery on pain of paying a penalty of 2000 florins.

"After having waited impatiently a long time, we can now assure the public, that a squadron sailed from the Texel on Wednesday last, in the morning, consisting of six men of war, viz. one of 54 guns, one of 40, two of 36, and two of 24 guns, with a cutter, all under the command of Captain Kinsbergen, who will, it is said, be shortly appointed a Rear Admiral; the destination of this squadron is not known."

WHITEHALL, May 22.

Extract of a letter from Sir James Wright, Bart. Governor of the province of Georgia, to the Right Hon. Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated at Savannah, the 9th of March, 1781.

"On the 6th instant, my Lord, I assented to five bills, and have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that one of them is entituled, "An Act for granting to his "Majesty certain duties upon all goods, wares and mer-"chandize, of the growth or production of this province, "which may be exported from hence, as the contribution "of Georgia to the general charge of the British empire." These duties, my Lord, his Majesty's loyal subjects in this province have freely and chearfully given and granted, and humbly beg that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to condescend to accept of the same, as a small token of their gratitude to his Majesty, and affection to the mother country. A duty of five per cent. was proposed, but the greatly distressed, reduced, and exhausted state of the province, it was thought, would not admit of laying on so large a duty at present; and therefore it is only two and a half per cent. Another is entitled, "An Act for secur-"ing his majesty's government and the peace of this pro-"vince, and for the more effectual protection of the king's "loyal subjects here against the wicked attempts and de-"signs of the rebels and other disaffected persons, and for "other purposes herein after mentioned."

May 24. The province of Georgia was the last to join in the American rebellion, and the first to renew their affectionate attachment to the mother country. The duties now laid on their exports, by the assembly of the province, is a proof of their inclinations; but still it is to be observed, that they have put their hands in their own pockets, and have freely given a duty of two and a half per cent. though they might have refused it if it had been imposed upon them by the British parliament.

May 26. The Prince of Wales has repeatedly desired the King to let him raise a regiment, appoint the officers, and be Colonel of it himself; and at last, it is said to be determined that he shall do it. It is to consist of four battalions, of 400 men each, which are to be picked, and under four Colonels commandant en second; his Royal Highness has already spoken to several of the Nobility to assist him in procuring fine fellows. The regiment is to be one of the finest in Europe.

June 4. The Adjutant Generalship, vacant by the death of the late General Armherst, is not yet disposed of; several candidates have offered, and the greatest interest is using by the friends of the different parties; but it is generally imagined the contest is between Lord Ligonier and General Townshed, one of the aid-de-camps to his majesty.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Balfour, to Lord George Germaine, dated Charlestown, May 1, 1781.

MY LORD,

"BY Lord Cornwallis's dispatches, which are herewith transmitted, your Lordship will be informed, that after the action at Guilford, General Greene, being obliged to retreat from before the King's army, turned his view towards this province, as the more vulnerable point, in the absence of Lord Cornwallis.

"With this idea, on the 19th ultimo he came before Camden, having with him near 1500 continentals, and several corps of militia, Lord Rawdon having charge of that post, and about 800 British and provincial troops to sustain it.

"For some days General Greene kept varying his position, waiting, as is supposed, to be reinforced by the corps under Brigadier Marian and Col. Lee, which were on their way, being ordered to join him.

"Judging it necessary to strike a blow before the junction could take place, and learning that General Greene had detached to bring up his baggage and provisions, Lord Rawdon, with the most marked decision, on the morning of the 25th, marched with the greater part of his force to meet him, and about ten o'clock attacked the rebels in their camp at Hobkirk's, with that spirit, which prevailing over superior numbers, and an obstinate resistance, compelled them to give way; and the pursuit was continued for three miles. To accident only, they were indebted for saving their guns, which being drawn into a hollow, out of the road, were overlooked by our troops in the flush of victory and pursuit, so that their cavalry, in which they greatly exceeded us, had an opportunity of taking them off.

"My Lord Rawdon states the loss of the enemy, on this occasion, as upwards of 100 made prisoners, and 400 killed and wounded, his own not exceeding 100, in which are included one officer killed, and 11 wounded.

"After this defeat General Greene retired to Rugeley's Mills (twelve miles from Camden) in order to call in his troops, and receive the reinforcements; but as Lieutenant Colonel Watson, of the guards, who had been for some time detached by Lord Rawdon, with a corps of 500 men, to recover the eastern frontiers of the province, is directed by me to join his Lordship, I am in hopes he will be able speedily to accomplish this.

"It is to the several letters which Lord Rawdon has been so good as to transmit me, that I am indebted for the detail I have now the honour to present your Lordship; and which, I trust, his Lordship will hereafter conclude in the most satisfactory manner."

BASSETTERRE (St. Christopher's) June 26.

By a vessel from Barbadoes, which sailed from that island on Wednesday last, we are favoured with the following intelligence, which on the whole is not so favourable as could be wished. Admiral Rodney, as soon as he had received notice of the investing of Tobago, dispatched Admiral Drake with seven sail of the line, to the relief of that island. This Admiral not far from Tobago, fell in with the whole French fleet, and narrowly escaped being captured: He returned to Barbadoes the third day after his sailing from thence, when Admiral Rodney with twenty sail of the line, and the Panther, which acts as a frigate, with eight frigates, sailed immediately for Tobago; when off that island the Admiral's Pilot, Mr. Carter, was dispatched in a tender to procure intelligence; he landed at Barbadoes Bay, and was informed by a gentleman there, that 5000 men had been landed from the French fleet, and that the island had capitulated two days before. The terms obtained, were the same as those granted at Dominica; the Admiral was then in sight of the French fleet, which lay too, to receive him; but as Tobago was taken, their fleet much superior to his, the Corke fleet momently expected, and which must have been taken in case he had been worsted, and as he momently expected a reinforcement of seven sail of the line, he prudently returned to Carlisle Bay in Barbadoes.

It is uncertain what day Tobago surrendered, some say the 2d, others the 9th instant.

It is not known where the French fleet were, but it is supposed they are at Grenada; when the above vessel left Barbadoes on Wednesday last, the Corke fleet amounting to 38 sail under convoy of two frigates Hydra and Nymph, were going in, 60 vessels left Corke, but the remainder bound for different islands, bore away for their respective ports.

The people of Barbadoes were in high spirits, their militia amounted to 15,000 men, make a noble and formidable appearance; are well trained, observe a strict discipline, are compleatly armed and accoutred; and continually doing duty, which they discharge with so much alacrity, unanimity and spirit, as may make the enemy dread the idea of an attempt to reduce that island. Bridgetown militia alone amount to 5000 light horse, dragoons, and infantry; with a fine train of artillery: The fortifications are putting into a respectable state of defence, with the utmost dispatch.

General Vaughan was to sail in the April packet for Europe. The mails from the other islands were to be dispatched by one of his Majesty's armed brigs.

B O S T O N, *August* 9.

Since our last a vessel bound from Pool, in England, to Newfoundland, captured by a Salem privateer, arrived in port; she sailed from thence some time in June, and by a gentleman who was a passenger when captured, we learn, that the Ambassadors from the several belligerent powers, and of the armed neutrality, had met in Vienna in May, but that the Ambassador from the British Court, on their first meeting, declared that he had no authority from his court to accede to an Ambassador from the United States in North-America having a seat among them, in consequence of which they immediatly broke up: That on the dissolution of the Congress, the Russian fleet immediately put to sea, and were to proceed to the Texel, with the most positive orders from the Empress of Russia to protect the Dutch commerce at all events: That the several powers which compose the neutrality had insisted that the court of Portugal should accede to the confederation, or take a decisive part, and as they had 15 sail of line of battle ships ready for the sea, it was said they would immediately comply with the former requisition: That the French King had made a demand on the British of all the property taken at Statia, and if it was not complied with, that he should immediately confiscate as much property in the islands of Dominica and Grenada, as would compensate for the loss of that island: That the whole Statia fleet bound to Europe, captured by the French, had safe arrived, except two ships, and that the English merchants had determined to enter a regular prosecution against Admiral Rodney, for the unjustifiable seizure of their property at that place. In consequence of the above important occurrences, it was generally thought in England a peace must unavoidably soon take place.

We learn that the squadron under the command of Admiral la Motte Picquer, has taken a fleet of 18 British ships from Lisbon, bound to Newfoundland, their convoy only escaped.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that the privateer ship Congress, Capt. Ropes, belonging to Salem, is taken by the British frigate Bird, and carried into St. John's.

Friday last arrived here the cartel Trepassa, from Newfoundland, but last from Halifax, with about 130 of our countrymen who had been taken prisoners. The Trepassa was taken by the Alliance on her passage from France, as has been before mentioned.

Same day arrived in this harbour, the privateer ship Thorn, late commanded by Capt. Tucker A few days before, she was taken by two of his Tyrannic Majesty's sloops of war; but afterwards retaken by two of his Most Christian Majesty's frigates from Rhode-Island, and ordered for this port.

Saturday last was sent into this port by the above frigates, the privateer Saucy-Jack, of 16 guns, which had been out of Halifax only a few days, and had taken nothing. She formerly belonged to Salem.

'Tis reported, a vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which sailed in company with a fleet of 15 sail of the line, besides transports, with 5000 troops on board, bound for the West-Indies; so that it is probable we shall soon have some news from that quarter.

N E W - H A V E N, *August* 2.

Some of the persons who were taken from Middlesex are returned home on parole; the others are said to be confined in the provost, among whom is the reverend Mr. Mather.

We have an account from Camp, that a few days since, a party of tories, most inhumanly murdered and robbed a French suttler of his money, &c. to a considerable amount; but being pursued by some of the Duke's legion, were overtaken, who retaliated on them for the death of their countryman.

Last Thursday an officer from Camp, on his way home, was seized by three skulking tories, who lay concealed in the bushes near the road, a little to the westward of Stamford, who were conducting him to the water-side, when fortunately a scouting party from the army released the officer, but the tories made their escape.

As the road from Stamford to Camp, is much infested with those skulking gentry, it behoves all travellers that way, to keep a good look-out.

From the VERMONT GAZETTE *of July* 16.

A cartel is settled for the exchange of prisoners between this State and Canada; in consequence of which, numbers have been sent from hence to that quarter.

C H A T H A M, *August* 15.

Sunday the 5th instant two of the enemy deserted from Staten-Island, and swam over to Elizabeth Town-Point; and, in the course of the week, seven more also came over.

Last Friday night a party went from Newark and captured two sloops that lay near the Refugee post, on the Bergen shore, out of which they took eight prisoners, six of whom are safely lodged in Morristown goal. The vessels were ransomed.

Both the French and American camps are exuberantly supplied with vegetables, &c. and the most perfect health pervades the whole army.

T R E N T O N, *August* 15.

On the 5th instant Captain Adam Kyler went from New-Brunswick in an armed boat to Long-Island, marched three miles and an half into the country, and made Captain Jeromus Lot, a Lieutenant-Colonel of militia, and one John Hankins, a Captain of a vessel, prisoners, and brought them safe to New-Brunswick.

ANNAPOLIS, August 16.

The apprehensions of an invasion are for the present dissipated; the fleet, supposed to be destined for Baltimore or this city, has entered York river; the troops have landed at Gloucester and York, and are fortifying; it would, however, be the extreme of folly to allow this change of appearances to relax our exertions, their situation being still such as to enable them to invade us at their pleasure; if we act like a wise people, and are in earnest to protect our property, and all we hold dear, we shall redouble our diligence, and exert every effort to render ourselves impregnable. Let the militia be unwearied in becoming acquainted with their arms; let all ranks of people unite in establishing the credit of our new emissions; which will open such a fund for raising and equipping men, that we shall be able to render the southern army formidable; let patriotism gain the *ascendant* over *private* interest and the *sordid* passions, and *our* safety is ensured.

The spirit which pervaded the militia on the prospect of an invasion, and the alacrity with which they stepped forth, whilst it redounds to their eternal honour, must inspire us with a pleasing confidence in our strength, and blast the hopes of our enemy. It is a fact, which ought to be universally known, that 2300 militia, well armed, and not despicable in their discipline, were assembled on one day's notice from Baltimore-town and its vicinity. An equal ardour reigned in every other part of the state, and militia were crouding in from every quarter, so that in the course of a few days an army would have collected, not only sufficient to have counteracted any predatory schemes of the enemy, but have made them repent an invasion *in force*.

The following are extracts of letters from a gentleman with the Marquis la Fayette, dated New-Castle, August 6, 1781.

"Maryland is relieved by the enemy's establishing themselves in York river: but as this is a movement, not of choice, there is no saying how long you will be safe. The measure, there is good reason to believe, is in consequence of advice of a superior naval power expected on this coast. So you see upon what you have to depend.

"Under these circumstances your military preperations are as necessary as ever. You will either want them for your own defence, or to assist us. Believe one, who is not apt to judge rashly, who has long since told you of what has been so near taking place, that relaxation may involve evils to the state, of the most permanent nature. These

was a time when we could blunder with impunity; but a blunder now may prove fatal. I need not be more explicit to you. You muſt be aware of the very critical ſituation of affairs both in America and Europe."

"By authentic accounts from Europe, England has refuſed the mediation of Ruſſia for a ſeparate peace between her and Holland. A reſtoration of what ſhe had taken from the Dutch was the baſis, which ſhe did not chuſe to comply with. Her idea was, to take the Dutch iſlands, which were eaſy conqueſts, in the expectation that the French, in order to recover them for the Dutch, would give up, on a peace, an equal number of thoſe Engliſh ones they have taken, or might take. The ſubject, however, may be again conſidered at the general Congreſs for a peace, which may meet about February next."

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 14.

The recent movements of Earl Cornwallis, giving reaſon to apprehend that he meant to viſit this State, and probably this town, the militia of this county, and thoſe adjacent, aſſembled with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, ſpirit and alacrity; and we are aſſured, by good authority, that within two days after the late alarm, near 2800 effective men, of this county only, appeared in arms, in town, and were reviewed by General Buchanan, our County Lieutenant. They have ſince been very honourably diſmiſſed, in conſequence of advice of the enemy (under the immediate command of Earl Cornwallis) having landed at York-Town and Glouceſter, in Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Hampton, Virginia, Auguſt 9.

"I make no doubt but you have been fully informed of Lord Cornwallis's movements about Virginia. When he left Williamſburg he croſſed James River with his army, to Cobham, and proceeded to Suffolk, and, after ſtaying a few days there, went to Portſmouth, doing very little injury, except what is common when an army is marching through a proviſion country. After ſtaying about a fortnight at Portſmouth, his Lordſhip embarked about 3000 troops, with ſome horſe, and proceeded to York-Town and Glouceſter, where they remain, doing very little injury to the inhabitants, except taking proviſions, for which they *promiſe* payment. Yeſterday morning 750 foot and cavalry landed at Newport-News; 600 proceeded up to York; 150 horſe were left at Newport-News. I was there laſt evening, ſince then I have not heard from them. But what we have been able to learn, in general is, that the enemy are all moving from Portſmouth, it being a ſickly place, intending to continue at Glouceſter and York as long as they can; but I am certain they will not be able to hold it long, though they have many great advantages over us. Our negroes flock faſt to them, and eaſe the ſoldiery of the labourer's work. Many perſons in Virginia, with large fortunes, are totally ruined. The inhabitants in our county have not, as yet, ſuffered much (only in the loſs of ſome negroes) but I fear the time of our diſtreſs is drawing near; but we muſt rely on Providence, who has protected us ſo far. By the laſt accounts of the Marquis, he was at Bird's laſt Sunday, and was to be in Williamſburg on Tueſday evening. He has got a good army, conſiſting of 8000 effective men, and I hope will be able to drive the enemy from York. I cannot learn whether they have begun to entrench or not; if they have not, the Marquis will be able to attack them to advantage."

Another letter from Hampton ſays, "That the enemy have entirely evacuated Portſmouth, and that Col. Parker (with near 700 troops) muſt be now in poſſeſſion of it."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 22.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Auguſt 5.

"Our Salem privateers have fallen in with the Quebec fleet. The two French frigates, Laſtre and Hermoine, took ſix of them, retook the ſloops of war the Jack and Thorn, and were in chaſe of ſeven more. The Charleſtown frigate, formerly the Boſton, had ſtruck, but in a thick fog they loſt her. This all happened in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence."

Letters received by the Elthin, Job Pray, Maſter, in a paſſage of eleven days from Cape Francois, bring the following intereſting intelligence.

THAT Count de Graſſe had ſailed from thence with a large ſquadron for the Havanna, where he was to be joined by eleven ſail of Spaniſh ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, and was to take on board ſeven thouſand land troops, which, when added to the French troops already embarked, would amount to fifteen thouſand. That the reduction of St. Auguſtine, Savanna and Charleſtown, formed the immediate objects of this grand armament; and, at the beginning of October, would be in readineſs to commence their operations, in concert with the arms of the United States, for the diſpoſſeſſing the Britiſh of the poſts they hold in the city of New-York and the bay of Cheſapeak. The veſſel which has brought the above important news ſailed under convoy of the French fleet for three days, and ſaw them all well, ſtanding for Cuba. There can be no doubt but theſe great and generous exertions of our beloved Ally will excite an univerſal ardor throughout the fœderal Union, and that the only point of emulation will be, who ſhall catch the glory of contributing moſt, in the courſe of the campaign, to the eſtabliſhment of theſe riſing, extenſive, and independent republics.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated July 1, 1781.

"Three veſſels arrived here ſucceſſively, in the courſe of laſt week, from Marſeilles, but laſt from Malaga, whoſe report to government contain the following circumſtances:

"De la Motte Piquet, being on a cruize off the Lizard, fortunately intercepted a fleet of 35 merchantmen, which ſailed from St. Euſtatia in March laſt, under convoy of the Vengeance, the Mars, and a frigate: theſe laſt were all that eſcaped, the reſt have been conducted ſafely into Breſt.

"The active and implacable enemy of the Britiſh in the Eaſt-Indies, Hyder Ally Kan, having taken by ſtorm, after three unſucceſsful attempts, a garriſon called Arcate, in the vicinity of Pondicherry, put every man to the ſword, except ſuch as eſcaped by flight, and about 50 Britiſh officers, whom the French concealed. On this occaſion between 3 and 4000 Moors and 1500 Europeans were maſſacred, including among the latter upwards of 50 officers. Fallycherry being alſo taken by aſſault the garriſon underwent the ſame fate. Porto Novo and Pondicherry were alſo taken, and theſe accounts add, that 60 thouſand Moors were marching to attack Bengal, which had thrown the Engliſh there into the greateſt confuſion.

"Our enemies have received the mortifying confirmation of theſe circumſtances by a packet arrived at Antigua; adding, that Hyder Ally Kan was beſieging Velour, the ſtrongeſt ſettlement of the Britiſh in the interior parts of Indoſtan, when thoſe expreſſes left the coaſt of Coromandel, and that it would be impoſſible for that garriſon to hold out more than ſix weeks."

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Active, commanded by a Lieutenant of the Britiſh navy; ſhe was from Antigua bound for New-York with diſpatches, but taken off our Capes by the Royal Louis Privateer, Captain Decatur of this Port.

We hear there are two more prizes, a Privateer brig, and a ſloop, in the river, both taken by the Royal Louis.

The New-York Gazette Extraordinary, of the 11th inſtant, felicitates the public upon the arrival of his majeſty's ſhip Amphion, of 32 guns, from Bremer Lee, in Germany, after a paſſage of 93 days, with the Oſtrich and Britannia armed ſhips, and 23 ſail of tranſports, having on board 2988 German officers and privates.

Alſo of the arrival of the continental frigate Trumbull, which lately ſailed from our Capes, after an engagement of upwards of an hour with the Iris, in which, 'tis ſaid, the Trumbull loſt three men killed and had five wounded; before the action the Trumbull had loſt her fore-topmaſt in a gale of wind; it is alſo ſaid the Captain being deceived by information that the Britiſh cruizers were to the ſouthward, occaſioned his ſteering to the northward, where the Iris was ranging, and fell in with her in the night.

We hear the Honourable Congreſs have appointed Robert R. Livingſton, Eſq; to be Miniſter of Foreign Affairs. The abilities, and uniform conduct, of this gentleman, in his attachment and ſervices to the cauſe of liberty, it is preſumed, will render his appointment highly acceptable to the inhabitants of the United States.

Laſt Saturday died, in the 48th year of his age, the Honourable JOHN EDWARDS, Eſq; one of the illuſtrious Exiles from South-Carolina; a man, who in proſperity and adverſity, behaved with equal firmneſs, zeal and intrepidity, in the glorious cauſe of America, and diſcovered, from the commencement of the war, every virtue which diſtinguiſhes the patriot. Poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, which he devoted to the ſervice of his country, and having diſcharged with fidelity the higheſt offices of the State: He was baniſhed with many of his fellow citizens to St. Auguſtine; and having juſt eſcaped from the hands of the Philiſtines, and in hourly expectation of embracing a beloved wife and a numerous family of affectionate children, it pleaſed the Almighty to put a period to his life, and reward him for his merits. As the buſineſs of his life was an unremitting ſolicitude to advance the intereſt of America, ſo his death muſt be regretted by all, who feel themſelves intereſted in her welfare.

*** All Perſons indebted to HALL and SELLERS for the GAZETTE, or other PRINTING WORK, are deſired to diſcharge their Accounts.

Port Royal, Auguſt 8, 1781.

ON Saturday, the 25th inſtant, at the town of Port Royal, will be ſold by PUBLIC SALE (for the benefit of the underwriters) the cargoe of the brigantine General Giſt, conſiſting of one hundred and two hogſheads damaged TOBACCO. Attendance will be given, by PETER SHARP. ‡ 1 w.

WANTED immediately,

A WOMAN,

With a good BREAST of MILK, who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printers.

THE Agent for the WEST-JERSEY SOCIETY being dead, and the ſubſcriber being the only perſon in America intereſted in the lands and other eſtate belonging to ſaid Society, he gives this PUBLIC NOTICE, that he propoſes to apply to the ſeveral Aſſemblies of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, at their next ſeſſions, for a law to enable him to recover the rents due ſaid Society, in order to pay the taxes accruing; to preſerve the timber, and prevent waſte; to proſecute all treſpaſſers on ſaid lands, and generally to manage the affairs of the Society for the common benefit of all concerned, until the ſtate of public affairs will permit a regular appointment of an Agent, agreeable to the rules of the Society. ¶ JOSEPH REED.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of SAMUEL MIFFLIN, Eſq; deceaſed; are deſired to pay into the hands of the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands upon ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, duly proved, in order for ſettlement. WILLIAM ATTMORE, Executor.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1781. 6 w. ¶

THE Subſcribers to the GAZETTE, whom DAVID MORGAN, Poſt-Rider, ſupplies, are deſired immediately to diſcharge their ſubſcriptions, otherwiſe he will be under the neceſſity of ſtopping their Papers.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 157 acres, ſituate in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, about two miles from Brandywine, and 13 miles from water carriage to Wilmington or Marcus-Hook, about 27 miles from Philadelphia, and one quarter of a mile from Birmingham Meeting-houſe; the land is very good for grain or paſture, and well watered, about 12 acres of watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, and about 35 acres of woodland. There is on ſaid premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 20 feet by 30, a good frame barn, almoſt new, with ſtone ſtables and cow houſes underneath. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes, may know the terms.

‡ SAMPSON DAVIS, ISAAC DAVIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Thornbury townſhip, in Cheſter county, about the beginning of June, 1780, EIGHT SHEEP, they are of different marks, viz. Four of them has a ſlit in the right ear and a hole in the other; three of them has a crop off the right ear and a ſlit in the other; and the other one has a ſlit in both ears. They have been advertiſed in ſeveral public places round the neighbourhood, about the firſt of October laſt, and ſhould have been put in the public papers ſhortly after, if they had not been claimed by a neighbour, but he never proving his property, I take this method to inform the public in general, and the owner or owners, if any there be, to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Auguſt 16, 1781. † STEPHEN TAYLOR.

The *French Language.*

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JAMES ROBINS, a native of Paris, continues to teach the French Language in this city with great ſucceſs. The Gentlemen and Ladies, with whoſe inſtruction he has been intruſted for ſome months paſt, can, with more propriety than himſelf, and with greater impartiality, inform the Public what his talents and capacity are.

As autumn now approaches, when the ſweet reviving zephyrs will ſucceed the ſcorching heats of ſummer, he takes the liberty of exhorting all the amiable young perſons of both ſexes in this city, to take the advantage of that ſeaſon, in order to learn from him this language in perfection, and with the moſt elegant pronunciation.

By his eaſy expeditious method of inſtruction, if his pupils will give a proper application, they may attain all the neceſſary knowledge of this polite language in a few months; and by the exerciſe of patience, moderation, and every other quality requiſite for the advancement of education, he hopes to avoid giving that diſguſt, particularly to the fair ſex, that is often occaſioned by the unſkilfulneſs, impatience, or inattention of teachers.

The ſaid James Robins having compleated a liberal education at Paris, and having for upwards of forty years paſſed his life in travelling the four quarters of the world, and lived in all nations, invariably frequenting the beſt company in each, it is preſumed that he has had every poſſible opportunity of knowing and practiſing good and avoiding evil; and that he poſſeſſes, in the higheſt degree, all the qualities that are requiſite to give compleat ſatisfaction to the public on the ſubject of the education of thoſe young perſons who ſhall be intruſted to his care.

He teaches young Gentlemen and Ladies at their reſpective lodgings, and will give punctual attendance at ſpecified hours.

Gentlemen and Ladies deſiring to ſee him, will pleaſe to ſend their directions to Mr. ROBERT BELL's Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet, near to St. Paul's Church, and they ſhall be waited upon without diſappointment or delay. ¶

Old Ferry, Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1781.

ON Monday, the 30th of July, a man left a ſmall Bay HORSE, low in fleſh, with an old ſaddle and bridle, at William Cooper's Ferry, and deſired he might be ſent over the river, and left at the Old Ferry till called for. Notice is hereby given to the owner of ſaid horſe, to come, pay the charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his keeping in three weeks from this date, by

WILLIAM MILNOR, and
WILLIAM COOPER.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, on the Ridge-road, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, A SORREL HORSE, about 7 years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter, one quarter blooded, formerly a continental horſe, branded C A, one of his hind feet white to the foot-lock, his rump mixed with white hairs, and his mane rubbed off near the ſhoulders. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or FIVE POUNDS for the horſe only, paid by MATTHEW HOLEGET.

Auguſt 20, 1781. †

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Birmingham, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, within half a mile of Friends Meeting-houſe, bounded weſterly by Brandywine-Creek, containing 132 acres, 12 whereof is good meadow, moſtly watered, and ſeveral acres more of the like may be made: There is on ſaid premiſes, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſquared log kitchen adjoining, and a ſmall ſtone houſe, with ſeveral other convenient ſtone buildings near the dwelling-houſe, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, alſo, a frame barn, 46 feet by 30, with horſes and cows ſtabling under the whole, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the barn-yard, the ſame runs near the dwelling-houſe, which is likewiſe ſupplied with a good well of water, alſo 120 bearing apple trees and upwards of 100 young trees planted out, moſtly grafted: Near the creek, on ſaid premiſes, is a large quantity of mud, good for manure. The crop that is intended to be ſowed this ſeaſon may be ſold with the place, if it ſuits the purchaſer: any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

THOMAS METEER.

The 14th of the 8th Month, 1781. †

Alſo, TWO LOTS, ſituate in the town of Port-Royal, Lancaſter county, with the improvements thereon erected.

LAST evening was committed to my cuſtody, the following NEGROES, viz. One who calls himſelf SIP, and ſays that he came from York in a Refugee boat, and was taken by the militia up Potomack river, and that he has ſince lived with James Bright in Rockhall hundred, oppoſite Annapolis: He is 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtraight built, and talks broken: Had on, a ſtraw hat, a ſort of a coverlid coat, old dirty cloth coloured veſt, old ſtriped ditto, old tow linen ſhirt under them, and a good ditto over them, tow linen trowſers and leather breeches under them, a pair of old woollen leggins and neats leather ſhoes, with thongs. The other calls himſelf TOM, and ſays that his maſter's name is Mr. William Smith, who, he ſays, keeps the ferry acroſs Potomack river, from Rockhall hundred over to Annapolis: He is 5 feet 4 inches high, well ſet, talks tolerable good Engliſh, and appears to be a cunning arch fellow: Had on when taken, a good caſtor maccaroni hat, a red coat, with pewter buttons, old red and white ſilk and cotton veſt, a fine linen ſhirt under, and a coarſe tow linen ditto over them, tow linen ſailor's trowſers, white breeches and neats leather ſhoes; beſides the cloaths above deſcribed, they have a bundle in which is ſome ſhirts, veſts, handkerchiefs, &c. Their maſters (if they have any) are requeſted to come within four weeks from the date hereof, pay their charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame. ¶ NATHAN JOHNSON, Goaler.

Bridgetown, Cumberland county, State of New-Jerſey, Auguſt 6, 1781.

Cheſter, Auguſt 14, 1781.

WAS taken up in the borough of Cheſter, A ſmall Black HORSE, with a bald face. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to EDWARD VERNON.

PURSUANT to an Act of General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to raise the supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine," and other Acts of Assembly, requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to put to sale (after due notice given in the public news-papers for three months) ALL such TRACTS of LAND and REAL ESTATES, where the owners have neglected to discharge the Taxes on the same.

Therefore we the subscribers, Commissioners for the county of Lancaster, in pursuance of the said Acts, do give this public notice to all owners of such lands, or other real estates, that if they, or some person or persons in their behalf, do not appear and discharge the taxes hereafter mentioned, with all the costs and charges, within three months from the date hereof, they will be sold, or such a part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the several taxes and costs, agreeable to law.

July 1, 1781. JACOB KRUG, JOHN SLAYMAKER, JOHN JAMISON, } Commissioners.

UPPER-PAXTON Township.

	Acres.		L.	s.	d.
Jacob Reitzel, -	400	First state tax, 1779,	9	0	
		Second state tax,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
Peter Landis, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second state tax,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
Reuben Hains, -	1100	First state tax	99	0	
		Second ditto, -	123	18	3
		First 8 months tax,	511	11	
John Cline, -	2500	First state tax,	135	0	
		Second ditto,	64	0	
		First 8 months tax,	116	8	4
James Tilghman,	600	First state tax,	54	0	
		Second ditto,	69	15	6
		First 8 months tax,	279	0	
John Leidig, -	120	First state tax,	10	0	
		Second ditto,	12	19	3
		First 8 months tax,	51	17	3
George Frey, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
Bull's Land, -	300	First state tax,	27	0	
		Second ditto,	34	18	3
		First 8 months tax,	139	3	
Isaiah Jones, -	600	First state tax,	54	0	
		Second ditto,	69	15	6
		First 8 months tax,	279	0	
Peter Pelly, -	120	First state tax,	10	0	
		Second ditto,	12	19	3
		First 8 months tax,	51	17	
Alexander Bartram,	400	First state tax,	36	0	
		Second ditto,	46	10	
		First 8 months tax,	186	0	
Timothy Matlack,	4000	First state tax,	360	0	
		Second ditto,	451	10	
		First 8 months tax,	1806	0	
John Flory, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	17	19	
		First 8 months tax,	65	16	4
John Muma, -	150	First state tax,	13	10	
		Second ditto,	17	9	
		First 8 months tax,	65	16	4
Parson Hirshy, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
Bartram Galbreath,	300	First state tax,	27	0	
		Second ditto,	69	15	6
		First 4 months tax,	130	10	
Robert Neal, -	50	First state tax,	4	10	
		Second ditto,	5	16	4
		First 8 months tax,	23	5	4
M'Clures Land, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	5	4
Dennis Dougherty,	150	First state tax,	13	10	
		Second ditto,	17	19	
		First 8 months tax,	69	16	4
Widow Duncan, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
John Long, -	100	First state tax,	18	0	
Bartram Galbreath,	300	First state tax,	15	0	
George and Yost Stroh,	300	First state tax,	20	0	
Yost Stroh, for	150	Second ditto,	12	17	6
		First 8 months tax,	51	18	
Widow Scot, -	200	First state tax,	16	0	
		Second ditto,	29	2	6
		First 4 months tax,	58	4	2
Benjamin Wallis,	100	First state tax,	18	10	
		Second ditto,	20	0	
		First 8 months tax,	80	0	
Abner Wickersham,	150	First state tax,	20	0	
Christian Hedich,	600	Second state tax,	69	15	
		First 8 months tax,	279	0	
Joel Ferree, -	200	First state tax,	15	15	
		Second ditto,	32	2	6
		First 8 months tax,	124	10	
George Frey, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
James Buckham,	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	54	11	
Nicholas Meller,	300	First state tax,	27	0	
		Second ditto,	34	18	
		First 8 months tax,	139	14	
Henry Winow, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
Abraham Reguel,	900	First state tax,	81	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
Andrew Boggs, -	300	First state tax,	27	0	
		Second ditto,	34	18	3
		First 8 months tax,	138	12	
Stephen Martin, -	150	First state tax,	13	10	
		Second ditto,	17	19	
		First 8 months tax,	69	16	4
Crawford's Lands, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
Martin Lowman,	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
Isaac Heller, -	250	First state tax,	22	10	
		Second ditto,	46	11	
		First 8 months tax,	116	8	4
Thomas Carmichael,	150	First state tax,	13	0	
		Second ditto,	17	9	
		First 8 months tax,	70	6	4
George Eckert, -	150	First state tax,	13	10	
		Second ditto,	17	9	
		First 8 months tax,	70	6	4
Arthur Taggert, -	400	First state tax,	36	0	
		Second ditto,	46	10	
		First 8 months tax,	186	0	
Patrick Work, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
Frederick Sleiff, -	150	First state tax,	13	10	
		Second ditto,	17	9	
		First 8 months tax,	70	16	4
Caleb Way, -	400	First state tax,	36	0	
		Second ditto,	46	10	
		First 8 months tax,	186	0	
Aaron Levy, -	1000	First state tax,	90	0	
		Second ditto,	166	15	6
		First 8 months tax,	667	2	
Bartram Galbreath,	300	First state tax,	27	0	
		Second ditto,	34	18	3
		First 8 months tax,	139	12	
Daniel Williams,	3000	First state tax,	270	0	
		Second ditto,	338	14	
		First 8 months tax,	1554	16	8
Valentine Overledig,	300	First state tax,	27	0	
		Second ditto,	34	18	3
		First 8 months tax,	139	13	
Michal Miller, -	900	First state tax,	81	0	
		Second ditto,	104	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	418	11	
Jacob Witmer, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	13	
William Poor, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
George Frey, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
John Cline, -	1500	First state tax,	135	0	
		Second ditto,	224	7	3
		First 8 months tax,	897	9	
John Mackland, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
Martin Creider, -	300	First state tax,	27	0	
		Second ditto,	34	18	3
		First 8 months tax,	139	13	
Philip Dehass, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
Michael Groscope,	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
Simon Brand, -	50	First state tax,	4	10	
		Second ditto,	5	16	4
		First 8 months tax,	23	5	4
Frederick Weigh, -	300	First state tax,	27	0	
		Second ditto,	34	18	3
		First 8 months tax,	139	13	
Henry Wells, -	800	First state tax,	72	0	
		Second ditto,	93	0	
		First 8 months tax,	372	0	
Samuel Sleight, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
Levy and Simons,	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
John Leidig, Doctor,	150	First state tax,	13	0	
		Second ditto,	17	9	
		First 8 months tax,	69	16	4
John Clindenon, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
George Frey, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
George Hawk, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
Bletsher's Land, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
Daniel Moore, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	
George Shedly, -	50	First state tax,	4	10	
		Second ditto,	5	16	4
		First 8 months tax,	23	5	
Christian Sneider,	150	First state tax,	13	1	
		Second ditto,	17	9	
		First 8 months tax,	69	6	
Philip Deel, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	48	10	6
Michael Welker,	300	First state tax,	27	0	
		Second ditto,	34	18	3
		First 8 months tax,	139	13	
Henry Minshler, -	200	First state tax,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	23	5	9
		First 8 months tax,	93	3	
Jacob Sheafer, -	100	First state tax,	9	0	
		Second ditto,	11	12	9
		First 8 months tax,	46	11	

DERRY Township.

Michael Cline. -	100	First state tax,	15	0	
Thomas Ramsey,	130	First state tax,	19	0	
		Second ditto,	29	0	
		First 8 months tax,	116	0	
George Stephenson,	200	First state tax,	20	10	
		Second ditto,	30	0	
		First 8 months tax,	120	0	
Joseph Galloway,	100	First state tax,	26	0	
Andrew Hirshy, -	100	First ditto,	35	0	
John Tanner, -	100	First ditto,	18	0	
		Second ditto,	27	0	
		First 8 months tax,	54	0	

COLRAIN Township.

George Churchman,	400	First state tax,	18	10	
		Second ditto,	36	0	
		First 8 months tax,	144	0	
B[illegible] Ferries and Co.	400	First state tax,	20	10	
		Second ditto,	36	10	
		First 8 months tax,	146	0	

MARTICK Township.

Peter Smith, -	100	First state tax,	26	13	
		Second ditto,	31	3	
		First 8 months tax,	124	12	
John Huber, Conestogoe,	90	First state tax,	30	15	
M'Cathew M Caul,	60	Second state tax,	35	5	
		First 4 months tax,	70	10	

CONESTOGOE Township.

Burkholder's Island,	100	First state tax,	50	0	
		Second ditto,	112	0	
		First 8 months tax,	264	0	

BART Township.

John Hare, sen.	100	First state tax,	35	0	
		Second ditto,	75	0	
		First 8 months tax,	302	0	
John Stoutzeberger,	240	Second state tax,	75	0	
		First 4 months tax,	150	0	

BRECKNOCK Township.

Richard Peters, -	180	First state tax,	23	0	
		Second ditto,	40	15	
		First 8 months tax,	163	0	

Just PUBLISHED and to be SOLD by

CHARLES CIST,

Printer, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,

THE NEW METHOD OF INOCULATING for the SMALL-POX; Delivered in a LECTURE in the University of Philadelphia, February 20, 1781.

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Also, A *Pharmacopœia*,

Of the most SIMPLE and EFFICACIOUS MEDICINES that were used in the Military Hospitals of the United States.

BY WILLIAM BROWN, M. D.

Formerly PHYSICIAN-GENERAL of the said Hospitals.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, for settling and adjusting the Publick Accounts, will meet at the State-House, on MONDAY, the 20th of August next, and give Attendance until the Fourth of September following: At which Time and Place all Treasurers, Commissioners, Collectors of Excise and others, by law directed to settle Annually with the Committe of Assembly, are required to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers.

July 10. SHARP DELANY, JOHN STEINMETZ, WILLIAM HARRIS, EVAN EVANS, JAMES JACKS, JONATHAN HOGE, } Committee of Accounts.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the *COFFEE-HOUSE*, in the city of *Philadelphia*,

On *WEDNESDAY*,

The 22d of this instant, at SIX o'CLOCK in the evening,

A THREE Story Brick MESSUAGE and Two Story Brick KITCHEN and LOT of GROUND, situate on the north side of Callowhill street, and on the west side of Front-street, in the township of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on the said Front-street 20 feet, and in length on the said Callowhill-street 68 feet 10 inches, and on the north side thereof 70 feet 4 inches; subject to a rent-charge of 5l. sterling per annum, due, and to become due on the premises. Late the estate of CHARLES LAWRENCE, Ship wright, deceased; and to be sold in pursuance of his last Will and Testament, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Executor.

August 3, 1781. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in London-Britain township, Chester county, containing 125 acres, whereon is a good square log-house, &c. &c. situate at the crossing of two main roads, one leading from Newark to Johnstone's cross road, 5 miles from each, the other leading from Wilmington to Lancaster, about 12 miles from the Head of Elk-Landing, 8 from Christiana-Bridge, and 15 from Wilmington. The title indisputable. Persons inclining to purchase, may have further information, and know the terms of sale, by applying to HARRIS and FERGUSON, at their Commission-Store in Strawberry-Alley, who have for sale, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, at the lowest prices. ¶

THE subscriber hereby informs his Employers, That he intends RIDING POST as formerly, at the following rates, *Three Dollars* the *Year* for the *News-Papers*, and *One Shilling* for each *Letter*. Such Gentlemen as please to employ him for News, are requested to leave one half of the Money with their Names at the usual Stages. All in arrears are desired to make immediate Payment. JAMES BALLENTINE.

N. B. He puts up at the Cross-Keys and Waggon, in Chesnut-street, the corner of Third-street.

East-Whiteland, Chester county, August 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, 26 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road, in Chester county, with about 125 acres of good LAND belonging thereto, twenty-five acrces thereof excellent meadow, most of it can be watered; the fields have all been limed, some of them three times; there is erected thereon, a large stone house, 60 feet front, and part of it 30 feet deep, with a stone kitchen and two stone lodging-rooms back, also, a stone brew-house, 25 by 18 feet, with a large copper that will hold 120 gallons, likewise a stone spring-house, 18 by 20 feet, with four granaries that will hold 500 bushels of grain, near the kitchen door, with a fine stream of water that goes into a fish-pond in the garden, a large stone stable, and two sawed log stables, sufficient to accommodate 40 horses, with sundry other buildings; also, a lime kiln, with a fine easy, plentiful lime quarrey near the house. Whoever inclines to purchase the above plantation, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. § JOHN KERLIN.

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